

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 16

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

|              | Square | Squares | Square | Squares | Column |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1 Insertion  | \$1.00 | 21.75   | \$1.50 | 29.00   | \$1.00 |
| 2 Insertions | 1.50   | 2.50    | 3.50   | 4.00    | 1.50   |
| 5 Insertions | 2.00   | 3.00    | 4.50   | 5.50    | 10.00  |
| One Month    | 2.50   | 3.50    | 5.00   | 6.50    | 10.00  |
| Two Months   | 4.00   | 6.00    | 8.00   | 10.00   | 20.00  |
| Three Months | 5.00   | 7.50    | 10.00  | 12.50   | 25.00  |
| Six Months   | 7.50   | 10.00   | 12.50  | 15.00   | 35.00  |
| One Year     | 10.00  | 15.00   | 20.00  | 25.00   | 50.00  |

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, OCTOBER 9,

CHANGES OF THE WORLD.—It may well be conceived that the earth is not so green as when the five generations of men walked upon it, nor do the lights of Heaven now shine upon it with a splendor so brilliant; but of these pictures the colors are as fresh, the beauty as resplendent, as when they were newly produced. This is truly surprising, especially when compared with the ruin which has fallen on other things which seemed destined to enjoy a more lengthened existence. "All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field." When these words were spoken, the broad walls of Babylon still stood; the banks of the Tigris and the Nile were adorned with cities, whose greatness even then was of ancient days; Greece and Rome were just starting, young and vigorous, in their career, and no symptoms of decay or ruin were visible on the earth; but now look around and survey the world, and see whether Time has not ratified the doom pronounced by the prophet on all terrestrial glory. What is the earth but a wide burial ground of cities, nations and empires? Where now are the temples of Egypt? They are crushed and gone—not a footfall is now heard in the once populous No—and even the pyramids of that land are slowly sinking into the earth, as if they were unwilling to be longer a burden on its soil, or to expose their immense but useless bulk to the eyes of men. Tadmor erects, in the midst of her sands, a few broken columns—all that time, and the ravages of barbarous nations, have left her of her many princely splendors.

The Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South are the "Cause of the War."

This is a very common phrase among the Democratic speakers and writers of the North; and the Abolition or Republican papers, writers and speakers denounce such language as disloyal and dangerous, and only emanating from sympathizers with JEFF. DAVIS.

If the first is illogical the second is false, and hence nothing is settled by this discussion or charge back and forth. We admit the language used by the Democrats is not strictly correct, nor is it good logic. So far the Republicans have reason to object to it. Secessionism is not the cause of the war, but the effect of Abolitionism. Abolitionism produced Secessionism, and secessionism was the act of war not the cause. Had Abolitionism been defeated Secession would not have taken place, and war would never have occurred.

THEREFORE Abolitionism is the origin of this war and the freedom of the slaves being the purpose of Abolitionism, will be satisfied with nothing else, and to that end it has been precipitated by the same faction and influences which originated the sectional conflict. The great middle mass North and South who stood for years between the contending extremes, are the real sufferers in this conflict so far, though in the end the extremes will pay the penalty.—Columbus (O.) Crisis.

From the Columbus Crisis.  
"Is not this a death blow to the hope of Union?"

A most intelligent friend writing us from Pennsylvania, enclosing money for The Crisis, adds:

"We have just received the President's Confiscation proclamation. My God! What next! 'The sow has returned to her waddow.' Is not this a death-blow to the hope of union?"

We have no doubt that this Proclamation seals the fate of this Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. In fact, this is the avowed purpose of the radical conspirators who drove the President to issue it.—GREENLEY openly avows it, and declares that "the Union AS IT SHOULD BE will date from the day of its consummation." The Union "as it should be" in the eyes of these abolition devils in white cravats, is very different Union from that which our fathers gave us, and which our Democratic soldiers entered the army to fight for. The "glorious flag," with its "stars and stripes," of which we have heard so much for the last year and a half, now flutters, torn and tattered, the bewilderment of the beholder and the faded monument of past glories.

The time is brief when we shall have a DICTATOR PROCLAIMED, for this Proclamation can never be carried out except under the iron rule of the worst kind of despotism. This is the programme and all men may as well be prepared to meet it first as last.

Bread has just been made from corn 1800 years old, found at Pompeii. Moreover it is said that a batch of eighty-one loaves from a Pompeian oven, oddly preserved from the heat of the lava by a thick coating of ashes, has also been discovered in the recent explorations of the ruins.

A new variety of flying fish was recently caught about one hundred and twenty miles from Melbourne in Australia. It was seventeen inches long and the back had a beautiful rose color. The flappers or wings was disproportionately large, variegated irregular spots.

Important to the People of the Northwest.

From the Columbus Ohio Crisis.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23, 1862.

As we have now, if reports be reliable, achieved a brilliant and decisive victory in the bloodiest and hardest fought battles of the war, it becomes us, as reasonable men, to determine what use we shall make of its influence. Shall we use it for the purpose of acquiring more recruits for further slaughter; or shall we, as sensible men, as victors, apply it to the attainment of a just and honorable peace? This latter is the object of all just wars, and should never be neglected when opportunities are presented. There are many reasons why this subject should be attentively considered. The war has already assumed gigantic proportions—has deluged the country with blood, and in its continuance threatens the land with desolation. This is not all, but the ostensible object for which the war was originally waged has proved an entire failure. Union by war is not now within the range of possibility.—While there was a Union sentiment in the South, there was a probability of its being lifted up by the assistance of Northern arms, and so made superior to the forces which opposed it. But now the South is well known to be a unit, and resolutely determined on separation. Under these circumstances, Union, by war, is an impossibility. Conquest, however, which rests in the superiority of forces, may still be attainable, but if attained would not be worth the millionth part of the blood and treasure required for its acquisition.

Union and conquest are very different things. One exists in assent, the other in subjection; one is by agreement, the other by force; one is the relation of equals, the other of conquerors and conquered; one creates amity, the other through a clash of arms; and one engenders sociability, while the other engenders hate. We do not, therefore, if we be wise, want conquest, for it would be alike injurious to the conquerors and the conquered. What then do we want? We want the unity of North and South, to swell the proportions of our National strength, and their relations so conditioned as to give us the benefit of a remunerative commerce. These two ends attained, it is hard to see how sensible men can want anything else. But madmen may want blood. These ends, we think, may now, under a judicious management of conditions as they now exist, be acquired and secured in such a way as to redound alike to the interests of both North and South. But they will never be attained by war. We may destroy the South, burn her cities, pillage her homes, and murder her people, but in doing so we, and particularly we of the Northwestern States, will, of necessity, destroy ourselves. So intimately are the South and West connected, that the destruction of one follows the destruction of the other as inevitable. To elucidate this point, let us refer to a few plain statistical facts. Both sections are agricultural, and depend alike upon agricultural results. Take, then, the demand for cotton, thrown on the Northwestern States for bread and provisions, sent a flood of prosperity over this entire Northwestern country. A rich market was found at home. This caused our cities to raise and our forests and prairies to come, as if by magic, into cultivation. It was the lever of all power, and the inducement of all growth. The German, the Irishman, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman and the Italian, came to our country to catch a portion of that golden flood which drifted through Southern cotton fields into the corn and wheat fields of the Upper Mississippi Valley. They come, no doubt, with various idealities, but they came because they saw—but from what cause, they may not have known—a chance for bettering their conditions. They acquired lands, built houses, in a word, grew rich, and while so growing, cursed slavery while they were fattening on its labors. In this wild career of contradictions, they continued—particularly the Germans—until they became the fiercest in the great effort now making to destroy the great cause of their prosperity. Few people, if any, have ever shown such blind stupidity. But we may save our shafts for objects nearer home. The foreigner, falsely educated in regard to American affairs, who has heard of negro slavery but never seen its workings, may indulge in wild and fancied speculations. But when an American President, a citizen of the great Northwestern country, and a native of a slave holding community, bends to the fanatical last and embarks with the power of a nation in the same suicidal policy, modesty, at least, demands forbearance, in the blows aimed at lesser backs. A want of capacity may be an apology for public as for private men. But ignorance, even a blunder in a President, is worse than crime.

We have been already exhausted the stores of the nation. Three hundred thousand of our young men have already been sent to untimely graves, a debt of a thousand millions of dollars, in the short space of seventeen months, has been heaped upon us. Taxes, duties, and excises, meet us in every thing we eat, drink, sell or buy, and now, while thus burdened and diminished, shall the war, which its friends admit to be a failure, in the object for which it was instituted, "to raise up a Union spirit in the Southern States," be continued to destroy the great source and only hope of Northwestern prosperity. For one we protest against it. If Union be no longer attainable every other object for which the war is waged, unless self-defence, should be at once abandoned. America, which may some day be required to fight all Europe, should not be exhausted by her own feuds.

DAVID QUINN.

Rev. C. Billings Smith made a war speech the other day at Waterloo, and said he was in favor of four things, viz: *emancipation, confederation, extermination and damnation!*

These sentiments we upborefully applauded by the Republicans present.—Independent (Iowa) Civilian.

Had it not been for the advantages thus given us, of a rich and profitable Southern market, the Northwest would still be a wilderness should it lose this richest of its markets, it must greatly diminish in its importance. The European market might, probably, in some way be improved. But

The Wandering Jew.

This legend is the foundation of Croly's Salathiel, and we know not of how many other romances. Dr. J. O. Noyes has recently brought out a volume entitled, "The Borderland of the Christian and the Turk," in which he gives, *professedly*, the literal version as it exists among the Mussulmen:

It is thus plain that the loss of the Southern market must be the loss of the Northwestern prosperity.

If we abandon the idea of raising up a Union sentiment in the Southern States, and rely upon conquest and subjugation, then, were these ends possible, we would be nearer than we now are to our lost advantages, for should the Southern people be conquered, there would remain in them a spirit of hatred, which to say the least of consequences, would make them the growers of their own food; and to destroy or annihilate them—an idea that we can scarcely pen without a shudder, at the very thought of having men among us, base enough to entertain it—would be to destroy the whole Southern market, for dead men need no provisions. When the turf has once closed upon them, and the night of desolation settled on their once happy homes, all their earthly wants are then supplied.

To destroy the institution of slavery, by breaking the relation of slave and master, would be as disastrous as anihilation, for free negroes, unsupported by white men, are drones on the commercial world. Their conception of liberty are exemptions from labor, conditions which grow no cotton, nor in any other way produce material wealth. Freed negroes could, it is true, consume our provisions, but our wary merchants will be very careful not to sell to people who are unable to pay.

The great prosperity of the Northwest has grown directly out of Slave labor, and by the toil of England and France in regard to it. About thirty years ago those two nations, in their visionary ideas of freedom, abolished slavery in their American possessions. Soon after these events, the cotton gin was invented, and other improvements made in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. These created a demand for the Southern staple. But no demand could induce the freed negroes of the West Indies to be extensive producers. They, like their progenitors in Africa, preferred lying down in the shade. As a consequence, the world became dependent on the slave-holding States of America. This dependence so increased the price of cotton, as to induce the Southern planter to abandon all other pursuits, and as we have above said, to rely on the Northwestern farmer for his provisions. Until 1840, Tennessee produced more corn than Ohio. But since then comparisons have changed. Ohio is now much the greater producer of that staple, unless the war has driven Tennessee back to her former productions. If so, and this change be common over the whole South, then the Northwest is the greatest sufferer, for it is a change which has taught the Southern people to raise their own bread, and no longer depend upon our staples.

The demand, which the demand for cotton, threw on the Northwestern States for bread and provisions, sent a flood of prosperity over this entire Northwestern country. A rich market was found at home. This caused our cities to raise and our forests and prairies to come, as if by magic, into cultivation. It was the lever of all power, and the inducement of all growth. The German, the Irishman, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman and the Italian, came to our country to catch a portion of that golden flood which drifted through Southern cotton fields into the corn and wheat fields of the Upper Mississippi Valley. They come, no doubt, with various idealities, but they came because they saw—but from what cause, they may not have known—a chance for bettering their conditions. They acquired lands, built houses, in a word, grew rich, and while so growing, cursed slavery while they were fattening on its labors. In this wild career of contradictions, they continued—particularly the Germans—until they became the fiercest in the great effort now making to destroy the great cause of their prosperity. Few people, if any, have ever shown such blind stupidity.

But we may save our shafts for objects nearer home. The foreigner, falsely educated in regard to American affairs, who has heard of negro slavery but never seen its workings, may indulge in wild and fancied speculations. But when an American President, a citizen of the great Northwestern country, and a native of a slave holding community, bends to the fanatical last and embarks with the power of a nation in the same suicidal policy, modesty, at least, demands forbearance, in the blows aimed at lesser backs.

A want of capacity may be an apology for public as for private men. But ignorance, even a blunder in a President, is worse than crime.

They come, no doubt, with various idealities, but they came because they saw—but from what cause, they may not have known—a chance for bettering their conditions. They acquired lands, built houses, in a word, grew rich, and while so growing, cursed slavery while they were fattening on its labors. In this wild career of contradictions, they continued—particularly the Germans—until they became the fiercest in the great effort now making to destroy the great cause of their prosperity. Few people, if any, have ever shown such blind stupidity.

But we may save our shafts for objects nearer home. The foreigner, falsely educated in regard to American affairs, who has heard of negro slavery but never seen its workings, may indulge in wild and fancied speculations. But when an American President, a citizen of the great Northwestern country, and a native of a slave holding community, bends to the fanatical last and embarks with the power of a nation in the same suicidal policy, modesty, at least, demands forbearance, in the blows aimed at lesser backs.

A want of capacity may be an apology for public as for private men. But ignorance, even a blunder in a President, is worse than crime.

They come, no doubt, with various idealities, but they came because they saw—but from what cause, they may not have known—a chance for bettering their conditions. They acquired lands, built houses, in a word, grew rich, and while so growing, cursed slavery while they were fattening on its labors. In this wild career of contradictions, they continued—particularly the Germans—until they became the fiercest in the great effort now making to destroy the great cause of their prosperity. Few people, if any, have ever shown such blind stupidity.

They come, no doubt, with various idealities, but they came because they saw—but from what cause, they may not have known—a chance for bettering their conditions. They acquired lands, built houses, in a word, grew rich, and while so growing, cursed slavery while they were fattening on its labors. In this wild career of contradictions, they continued—particularly the Germans—until they became the fiercest in the great effort now making to destroy the great cause of their prosperity. Few people, if any, have ever shown such blind stupidity.

POLITENESS REWARDED.—A gentleman, on leaving the opera one evening previous to the fall of the curtain, overtook, in the lobby, an elderly lady, making her way out to avoid a crowd. She was dressed in a most peculiar manner, with hoop and brocades, and a pyramid of hair; in fact, she was at least a century behind the rest of the world in her costume. So singular an apparition had attracted the attention of half-a-dozen Lord Dukes and Sir Harrys sitting in the lobby, and as she slowly moved towards the box-entrance, they amused themselves by making impertinent remarks on her extra-ordinary dress and infirm gait. Directly our gentleman caught sight of them, and saw what they were after, he went to her assistance, threatening to give them in charge to a Bow-street officer, and, with a polite bow, offered her his arm. She accepted it; and on the stairs he inquired whether she had a chair or carriage, at the same time intimating his willingness to go for one. "I thank you, sir, I have my chair," replied the lady, "if you will be only good enough to remain with me till it arrives." As she was speaking, her servants came up with it, and making the cavalier a very stately courtesy, she requested to know to whom she had the honor of being indebted for so much attention. "My name, madam," replied the stranger, as he handed her to the chair, "is Boothby; but I am usually called Prince Boothby," upon which the antiquated old lady thanked him once more, and left. Well, from that hour Boothby never saw her again, and did not even hear of her till her death, which took place a few years after, when he received a letter from her lawyer, announcing that she had left him heir to several thousand a year.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. Tuttle and Secretary Stanton:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Grant is sending here large lots of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them. Parties in Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to responsible committees, to be so employed? If so, can I transport them at Government expense? J. M. TUTTLE,

Brig. Gen. Comdg District of Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1862.

Brigadier General TUTTLE:

You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees, negro women and children, who will take them in charge and provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation at Government expense, E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Five, ten and twenty-five cents Government shipplasters have made their appearance here in small quantities. They look like a tremendous "war power," should whip anything of their size that the Confederates can produce.—Columbus (O.) Crisis.

Many a married soldier, says Prentiss, goes through a campaign without a scratch and that's better than they can do at home.

THE ADVANTAGE OF USING TOBACCO.—The following was communicated to Com. Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, by a savage of the Feges Islands. He stated that a vessel, the hulk of which was still lying in the Universe, and bearing everywhere the heavy weight of my curse; much shall thou long for death, thy deliverance, but shall not die until the day of judgment! He assists at the crucifixion, and then goes forth to the mysterious stranger, whose foot shall become familiar with lands.

How age after age, he longs for the sweets of death, and the repose of the tomb! But in spite of death, he must live on; his dust shall not mingle with that of his ancestors. He drags himself from a gloomy cavern of Mount Carmel, shaking the dust from the beard grown even to his knees. Nine grinning skulls are before him. He seizes and hurl them from the top of the mountain, and they go bounding down from rock. These are the skulls of his parents, of his wife and six children, all of whom have been able to die, but he cannot. He rushes into the flames of falling Jerusalem, and at the crumpling ruins of Rome; but in vain. Flying from cities and men, the wanderer seeks the solitary places of the earth. Passing beyond the region of verdure and of dazzling torrents, his feet tread the seas of amethyst and opal. Above him are only peaks shrouded in mist and eternal snows. The daring eagle soars not so high. There are no sounds save the crackling of the glaciers. The soul seems almost to touch the heavens above. There, surely the Wandering Jew shall rest! No. An Angel unsheathes a sword of flaming fire, and, lo! the wanderer beholds once more in the heavens the drama of the Crucifixion. The way from earth to heaven is stony.

Again he wanders over the earth, ever with five pieces of copper in his pocket, ever with the mark of blood upon his forehead. Maddened, with the agony of life, he throws himself into the crater of Aetna, but the boiling liquid and sulphurous flames burn him not. The floods of lava which pour from his mouth, for his bairn is not yet come—Embarking upon the sea, the wind raises its surface into mountain waves—the vessel divides, and all perish save the Wandering Jew. Too light to sink in the ocean, its waves cast him upon the hated shore. He plunges into a hundred bloody conflicts without sword or shield. All in vain. The leaden balls rain harmlessly upon him; battole axes and scimitars glaive from his charred body. Where mounted squadrons fight with fury of demons, he casts himself under the feet of the horsemen, and is unharmed, so riveted are his soul and body together. He says to Nero "Thou art drunk with

**THE BULLETIN.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - - OCTOBER 9,

The Murder of General Samuel Worthington.

We deeply regret to announce the murder of **Gen. SAMUEL WORTHINGTON**, near Germantown on last Friday, by two of his negro men. The particulars of the affair are as follows: Two negroes, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen, belong to Gen. Worthington, had taken a couple of his horses and rode them all night. When they returned home next morning, Mr. W. was much incensed at their conduct, he having frequently forbade their riding the horses without his permission.

He told them that he would be compelled to chastise them for violating his orders, and started to the barn for that purpose. It appears that after reaching the barn, the negroes turned upon their master and beat him to death with clubs. His body was buried in a corn field, but was discovered by a cousin of deceased.

The negroes were arrested, by Sheriff Baldwin, and confined in jail in this city.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn one of the negroes has been tried and convicted of the murder. The other will be tried next Monday week.

FROM LEXINGTON.—Persons direct from Lexington, Ky., state that General Kirby Smith has ordered all the stoves and other articles made of iron in that city to be seized and carried to the foundries, where they will be melted and cast into shot and shell.

He has also appropriated all the jeans in the factories in Central Kentucky, and had it made up for his men. It is thought Smith's army will evacuate Lexington upon the approach of the National troops, and fall back to the south bank of the Kentucky River, where they will undoubtedly make a most determined stand. A large force of negroes and soldiers has been engaged for the last four weeks past fortifying at the bridge over the Kentucky River, on the Lexington and Danville Road, Cincinnati Enquirer.

Kentucky is to have a lottery—a nuisance that other States have abolished. The Legislature has granted one for thirty years, and to "take the curse off," a per centage of the profits is to go for founding a library.

Andy Johnson says if the rebels take Nashville they will find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.

Charles Dickens is expected in this country some time in November.

About 8,000 Union prisoners captured at Harper's Ferry and subsequently paroled, have arrived at Chicago. They are to be armed and newly equipped, and sent to fight the Indians unless soon exchanged.

The New York Express says that an extra call for 400,000 men is soon to be made by the President, one-third of the 600,000 are in the field, or a draft has been effected in more than one of the States of the Union.

SHINPLASTERS.—The Common Council of Troy, N. Y., tired of waiting for the government postal service, on Thursday authorized the Finance Committee to issue twenty-five thousand dollars in shinplasters.

DESTRUCTION OF HARPER'S FERRY BRIDGE. It is now positively ascertained that the Confederates blew up the iron railroad bridge across the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, on last Thursday afternoon. They also burned the pontoon bridge over the river at the same place.—*Balt. Sun.*

Gen. Grant has left his command and is now, with his staff in St. Louis, for what purpose, and what's up, we have not seen it stated.

From the Freeman's Journal.  
"Reverend Colonels."

It is reported that a priest in Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Dunne, has accepted the Colonels of a regiment recruiting there. The fact seems hardly possible, as, of course, becoming a man of war would subject him to ecclesiastical censure and disabilities. But, it seems that the gallant Col. Mulligan, of Lexington fame, takes the story as true, and as Rev. Mr. Dunne was once a preceptor of the Colonel, the latter writes him a letter of which it is a puzzle to understand the *animus*. Whether intended as a satire or not, it can not but startle a military priest to read the following from Col. Mulligan:

HEADQUARTERS, NEW CREEK, CAMP COMISKY, 1  
Irish Brigade, 3d Army Corps, Aug. 12, '62.

My Dear Father Dunne: By the Chicago papers to-day, I notice your promotion to the Colonel of the Dunne Legion. I bid you welcome to the new vocation. I hail your conversion from the breviary to the bayonet; from the canon law to the law of cannons; from taking heaven by violence to taking towns by storm.

It is meet and just. Your biography will need a stirring chapter. Your history is too full of this vale of tears; martyrdoms of parishes; this lean look of Lent; how splendid will a chapter read with the caption *Arma Virumque Cano*.

I need not tell you, Father Dunne, how materially in all ecclesiastical history St. Peter and saltpetre are blended, shedding lustre on many a mire. The real orthodoxy of the time is not Gahan's Sermons but Hardee's Tactics.

Men are saved now—days by the doctrines of St. James, "by fire," and are brought to that state of grace by the apostle's blows and kicks of Iudibras. To be a priest according to the Order of Melchisedeck is a great thing, but to be a Colonel according to the act of Congress is, speaking mildly, "bully."

From the New York Express.  
The Catholic Journals on the President's Proclamation.

The views and opinions of the recognized organs of the three hundred thousand Catholics who are said to be dwellers on Manhattan Island, upon so momentous a subject as Negro Emancipation, can not be a matter of indifference—especially when it is remembered how many patriots of that faith are now helping to fight the battles of the Union; and hence, the extracts we copy below have a religious as well as a political interest, for the public at large:

[From the Metropolitan Record—Archbishop Hughes' Organ.]

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—AN EMANCIPATION CRUSADE TO BE INAUGURATED.

In another part of this week's Record will be found what we think our friends will regard as startling and extraordinary *announcements* from the President of the United States. We say that it is both startling and extraordinary, and a perusal of the document itself will afford sufficient proof of the correctness of our opinion in regard to its character.

This production commences with the statement that "the war is to be prosecuted hereafter, as heretofore, for the object of

practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation may be, or is, suspended or disturbed." This is a sound principle, and no patriot can take exception to its enforcement within the limits of the Constitution. But it should not be forgotten that the South is not the only portion of the country by which that Constitution has been violated and set at defiance, for its most cherished guarantees have been regarded as so much waste paper in many of the loyal States, whose fidelity to the Union could not be called in question. We do not care for pursuing this painful feature in our civil war any further. We only call attention to it for the simple reason that it was suggested by the opening sentence of this remarkable production of the Presidential pen.

The second paragraph of the proclamation states "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then forward and forever free."

As we publish the document in full, it is unnecessary to make any further quotations therefrom, particularly as the extract we have made may be said to contain the pith and substance of the whole affair.

Never, since the nation started into existence, has been called upon to give its attention to a matter of such great moment and importance as that presented in President Lincoln's last state paper. It is no wonder, therefore, that its publication should have produced such a profound sensation all over the country, and that its probable effects upon the future of the Republic should be canvassed and discussed with such intense anxiety. It is so strangely at variance with the conservative views hitherto expressed by the Chief Magistrate that it has fallen upon the public ear with stunning effect.

While it has delighted the radical portion of the North, it has produced a feeling of dismay and bewilderment among the conservative and patriotic masses.

The following are the appointments of the Kentucky Conference, as revised by the Bishop:

Lexington District—J. C. HARRISON, P. E.; Lexington, First Charge—W. E. Dandy; Lexington, Second Charge—W. J. Snively; Frankfort—D. Stevenson;

Versailles & Georgetown—W. F. Spruill; Nicholasville—Clark Polley, S. Noland, Sup.; Paris & North Middlefield—T. P. C. Schleman; Jessamine—Woodford—W. T. Benten; Lancaster & Dist. of Zion—W. M. D. Abbott; Mt. Sterling—T. V. Vannutter; Vicksburg—J. L. Gragg; Losburg—T. Rankin; Salem & Mt. Zion—J. C. Hardy, Sup.; Oxford—G. S. Savage; Harrodsburg District—S. L. Robertson, P. E.; Harrodsburg—Duke Slaves; Danville—M. L. Messick; Perryville & White Chapel—G. W. Morris; Perryville Circuit—Asaeln Minor; Maxville—W. C. Campbell; Lancaster & Dist. of Zion—T. J. Dodd; Richmond Circuit—W. G. Johns; Madison—F. T. Johns; Crab Orchard—James Randall; Somerton—Joshua Taylor; Paluhi—J. S. Cox; Shelbyville District—L. G. Hicks, P. E.; Shelbyville—be supplied; Shelby Circuit—be supplied; Simpsonville—G. T. Gould; Taylorsville—C. C. Moore; Losburg—J. W. Cunningham; Flaysburg—J. T. Vampell; Luray—T. J. Godley; Westport—W. C. Atmore; Bellfont—G. W. Crumbaugh; Carrollton—Jed. Foster; New Castle—W. H. Winter; Losport—J. A. Humphrey; Lawrenceburg—Richard Brass; Anderson—to be supplied; Covington District—W. B. KAVANAUGH, P. E.; Covington—J. W. Johnson; Newport—H. P. Walker; Alexandria—Orson Kong; Falmouth—P. H. Hoffman; Oldville—R. Lancaster; Millersburg—S. X. Hall; Carlisle—Wm. Bickers; Flat Rock—B. P. Piersall; Warsaw—G. W. Smith; Cynthiana—Samuel Kiley; Lebanon—to be supplied; Burlington—Strader, J. H. Brooking, Sup.; Owenton—W. H. Parker; L. D. Huston, Editor Home Circle & Visitor; Mayville District—J. G. Baatz, P. E.; Mayville—B. F. Sedwick; Brookville—W. L. Furniss; Washington—J. M. Johnson, J. E. Litton; Mt. Olivet—Milton Mann; Shannon—L. D. Parker; Flemingsburg—H. C. Northeast; Lexington—Elijah Johnson; London—E. M. Cole; Ovington—W. D. Power; Sharpesburg—P. E. Kavanagh; Mission District—W. W. CUMBERLAND, P. E.; Irvine—H. W. Abbott; London—Barbourville—Elias Botner; Morehead—J. T. Smith; Missions—to be supplied; H. J. Perry transferred to Louisville Conference.

EXCHANGE OF STATE PRISONERS.—Two hundred and fifteen State prisoners left here to-day for Richmond, in charge of Major Schenck, where they will be exchanged for Union prisoners of State confined in Richmond and Salisbury. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the old Capitol Prison, who has been selected to negotiate the exchange, accompanied them.—*New York Times* Washington Correspondence.

MORE SECESSION.—We have it on the best

authority, that in a certain neighborhood in Madison County the Secessionist who have been alarmed at the recent capture of some of their confederates, have armed themselves,

and swear that they will resist the officers of the Government in any attempt to arrest them. The neighborhood is a populous one for Central Iowa, and the dominant sentiment is Secession. Pickets are outrightly, watching for the expected coming of Government officers. This is certainly a bad state of affairs. It is active and imprudent rebellion right in the midst of one of the most loyal States in the Union.—*Democrat Register*.

Old fools are more foolish than young ones, they have much longer practice.

From the Lexington Statesman.  
Gen. Buckner's Proclamation.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Sept. 24, 1862.  
To the Freemen of Kentucky:

One year ago I addressed you from Russelville. The despotism of the North, though at that time only in its incipiency, had already invaded our State. The professed advocates of free speech had crushed the freedom of the press. The privileges of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* had already been suspended by the dicta of the petty instruments of usurped power. The Constitution, which was the basis of the old Union, had been violated in all its essential provisions. Our citizens, for no other reason than the advocacy of the principles of the Constitution, were torn from their homes and from our State, to languish in Northern prisons, and denied alike the knowledge of their accusers and the privileges of a fair trial.

The judicial department of the government was virtually suppressed. The Constitution, the only basis of Union, was overthrown and all its powers usurped by the Executive and the degraded instruments, the white race suffers from the presence of the negroes among them, and that this affords a reason why we should be separated. The separation of which he speaks is that which would be effected by colonization, an undertaking that, we think, will be admitted by every candid and impartial mind as utterly impracticable. We have shown once before that the free negroes of the country are opposed to this system of colonization, if the fact that only twelve thousand of them have emigrated in forty-two years to the black republic of Liberia be taken as evidence. If they are, therefore, unwilling to lend their co-operation to this scheme of colonization, shall we force them into it against their free will? Why, this of itself, would be reducing them to slavery; for if they are not at liberty to follow their own inclinations in this respect, they certainly cannot be called free. \*

But, let us ask, is it not time to abandon these impracticable theories—these "inoperative" measures? They have already cost the country over two hundred thousand lives and nearly two thousand millions of dollars; they have aroused a feeling of bitterness and enmity between the two sections which may never be allayed; they have plunged the country into all the horrors of intestine strife; they have driven over a millions of men from the peaceful paths of industry to follow the trade of war; they have desolated thousands of once happy homes, and recruited the army of the poor from the families of our dead and disabled volunteers. But we shudder at the terrible consequences which have already resulted from this abolition policy, which, if persisted in, will convert our once happy land into a vast Golgotha.

The following are the appointments of the Kentucky Conference, as revised by the Bishop:

Lexington District—J. C. HARRISON, P. E.; Lexington, First Charge—W. E. Dandy;

Lexington, Second Charge—W. J. Snively; Frankfort—D. Stevenson;

Versailles & Georgetown—W. F. Spruill; Nicholasville—Clark Polley, S. Noland, Sup.; Paris & North Middlefield—T. P. C. Schleman; Jessamine—Woodford—W. T. Benten;

Lancaster & Dist. of Zion—W. M. D. Abbott; Mt. Sterling—T. V. Vannutter;

Vicksburg—J. L. Gragg; Losburg—T. Rankin; Salem & Mt. Zion—J. C. Hardy, Sup.; Oxford—G. S. Savage; Harrodsburg District—S. L. Robertson, P. E.; Harrodsburg—Duke Slaves; Danville—M. L. Messick; Perryville & White Chapel—G. W. Morris; Perryville Circuit—Asaeln Minor; Maxville—W. C. Campbell; Lancaster & Dist. of Zion—T. J. Dodd; Richmond Circuit—W. G. Johns; Madison—F. T. Johns; Crab Orchard—James Randall; Somerton—Joshua Taylor; Paluhi—J. S. Cox; Shelbyville District—L. G. Hicks, P. E.; Shelbyville—be supplied; Shelby Circuit—be supplied; Simpsonville—G. T. Gould; Taylorsville—C. C. Moore; Losburg—J. W. Cunningham; Flaysburg—J. T. Vampell; Luray—T. J. Godley; Westport—W. C. Atmore; Bellfont—G. W. Crumbaugh; Carrollton—Jed. Foster; New Castle—W. H. Winter; Losport—J. A. Humphrey; Lawrenceburg—Richard Brass; Anderson—to be supplied; Covington District—W. B. KAVANAUGH, P. E.; Covington—J. W. Johnson; Newport—H. P. Walker; Alexandria—Orson Kong; Falmouth—P. H. Hoffman; Oldville—R. Lancaster; Millersburg—S. X. Hall; Carlisle—Wm. Bickers; Flat Rock—B. P. Piersall; Warsaw—G. W. Smith; Cynthiana—Samuel Kiley; Lebanon—to be supplied; Burlington—Strader, J. H. Brooking, Sup.; Owenton—W. H. Parker; L. D. Huston, Editor Home Circle & Visitor; Mayville District—J. G. Baatz, P. E.; Mayville—B. F. Sedwick; Brookville—W. L. Furniss; Washington—J. M. Johnson, J. E. Litton; Mt. Olivet—Milton Mann; Shannon—L. D. Parker; Flemingsburg—H. C. Northeast; Lexington—Elijah Johnson; London—E. M. Cole; Ovington—W. D. Power; Sharpesburg—P. E. Kavanagh; Mission District—W. W. CUMBERLAND, P. E.; Irvine—H. W. Abbott; London—Barbourville—Elias Botner; Morehead—J. T. Smith; Missions—to be supplied; H. J. Perry transferred to Louisville Conference.

From the Lexington Statesman.  
Gen. Buckner's Proclamation.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Sept. 24, 1862.  
To the Freemen of Kentucky:

One year ago I addressed you from Russelville. The despotism of the North, though at that time only in its incipiency, had already invaded our State. The professed advocates of free speech had crushed the freedom of the press. The privileges of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* had already been suspended by the dicta of the petty instruments of usurped power. The Constitution, which was the basis of the old Union, had been violated in all its essential provisions. Our citizens, for no other reason than the advocacy of the principles of the Constitution, were torn from their homes and from our State, to languish in Northern prisons, and denied alike the knowledge of their accusers and the privileges of a fair trial.

The judicial department of the government was virtually suppressed. The Constitution, the only basis of Union, was overthrown and all its powers usurped by the Executive and the degraded instruments, the white race suffers from the presence of the negroes among them, and that this affords a reason why we should be separated. The separation of which he speaks is that which would be effected by colonization, an undertaking that, we think, will be admitted by every candid and impartial mind as utterly impracticable. We have shown once before that the free negroes of the country are opposed to this system of colonization, if the fact that only twelve thousand of them have emigrated in forty-two years to the black republic of Liberia be taken as evidence. If they are, therefore, unwilling to lend their co-operation to this scheme of colonization, shall we force them into it against their free will? Why, this of itself, would be reducing them to slavery; for if they are not at liberty to follow their own inclinations in this respect, they certainly cannot be called free. \*

But, let us ask, is it not time to abandon these impracticable theories—these "inoperative" measures? They have already cost the country over two hundred thousand lives and nearly two thousand millions of dollars; they have aroused a feeling of bitterness and enmity between the two sections which may never be allayed; they have plunged the country into all the horrors of intestine strife; they have driven over a millions of men from the peaceful paths of industry to follow the trade of war; they have desolated thousands of once happy homes, and recruited the army of the poor from the families of our dead and disabled volunteers. But we shudder at the terrible consequences which have already resulted from this abolition policy, which, if persisted in, will convert our once happy land into a vast Golgotha.

The following are the appointments of the Kentucky Conference, as revised by the Bishop:

Lexington District—J. C. HARRISON, P. E.; Lexington, First Charge—W. E. Dandy;

Lexington, Second Charge—W. J. Snively; Frankfort—D. Stevenson;

Versailles & Georgetown—W. F. Spruill; Nicholasville—Clark Polley, S. Noland, Sup.; Paris & North Middlefield—T. P. C. Schleman; Jessamine—Woodford—W. T. Benten;

Lancaster & Dist. of Zion—W. M. D. Abbott; Mt. Sterling—T. V. Vannutter;

Vicksburg—J. L. Gragg; Losburg—T. Rankin; Salem & Mt. Zion—J. C. Hardy, Sup.; Oxford—G. S. Savage; Harrodsburg District—S. L. Robertson, P. E.; Harrodsburg—Duke Slaves; Danville—M. L. Messick; Perryville & White Chapel—G. W. Morris; Perryville Circuit—Asaeln Minor; Maxville—W. C. Campbell; Lancaster & Dist. of Zion—T. J. Dodd; Richmond Circuit—W. G. Johns; Madison—F. T. Johns; Crab Orchard—James Randall; Somerton—Joshua Taylor; Paluhi—J. S. Cox; Shelbyville District—L. G. Hicks, P. E.; Shelbyville—be supplied; Shelby Circuit—be supplied; Simpsonville—G. T. Gould; Taylorsville—C. C. Moore; Losburg—J. W. Cunningham; Flaysburg—J. T. Vampell; Luray—T. J. Godley; Westport—W. C. Atmore; Bellfont—G. W. Crumbaugh; Carrollton—Jed. Foster; New Castle—W. H. Winter; Losport—J. A. Humphrey; Lawrenceburg—Richard Brass; Anderson—to be supplied; Covington District—W. B. KAVANAUGH, P. E.; Covington—J. W. Johnson; Newport—H. P. Walker; Alexandria—Orson Kong; Falmouth—P. H. Hoffman; Oldville—R. Lancaster; Millersburg—S. X. Hall; Carlisle—Wm. Bickers; Flat Rock—B. P. Piersall; Warsaw—G. W. Smith; Cynthiana—Samuel Kiley; Lebanon—to be supplied; Burlington—Strader, J. H. Brooking, Sup.; Owenton—W. H. Parker; L. D. Huston, Editor Home Circle & Visitor; Mayville District—J. G. Baatz, P. E.; Mayville—B. F. Sedwick; Brookville—W. L. Furniss; Washington—J. M. Johnson, J. E. Litton; Mt. Olivet—Milton Mann; Shannon—L. D. Parker; Flemingsburg—H. C. Northeast; Lexington—Elijah Johnson; London—E. M. Cole; Ovington—W. D. Power; Sharpesburg—P. E. Kavanagh; Mission District—W. W. CUMBERLAND, P. E.; Irvine—H. W. Abbott; London—Barbourville—Elias Botner; Morehead—J. T. Smith; Missions—to be supplied; H. J. Perry transferred to Louisville Conference.

Will you light the servile torch which is to involve our own homes in the general conflagration, and draw upon ourselves the contempt and derision of the abolitionists who view us only as the tame instruments to carry out their will? Will you consent that the proud women of Kentucky shall become the menials of the North, or will you shake

# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

We call the attention of our readers to an interesting letter, on the first page, headed "Important to the People of the Northwest."

The Shepherdsville, Kentucky, correspondent of the Times, who is with our army, says:

The news is just received that the First Ohio Cavalry lost four full companies yesterday. They advanced too far, and the rebels closed in upon them. The officers cut their way through, and regained our lines.

The highest bounty yet heard of was given by a Philadelphia gentleman, for a substitute in the place of his son. He gave a tenant of his, a house worth \$4,500, free of all incumbrances, and the family of the substitute now occupy the property.

Gen. Prentiss has been exchanged for Brig. Gen. Price, a son of Gen. Sterling Price who has a long time been a rebel prisoner in St. Louis. Gen. Prentiss has arrived at Washington.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is at present in Paris, and speaks of returning to this country to resume the practice of her profession, having lost a considerable portion of her fortune in unsuccessful speculations.

Fremont is still a Major-General, and is drawing pay and rations as such. But that is no matter, Uncle Sam's rich. He is waiting for "something to turn up," which will make him a military dictator and overthrow the Lincoln Government.

The entire rebel force, in this State, is estimated at one hundred and fifteen thousand.

Gen. Buell's Wagon Train consists of less than eighteen hundred Wagons.

The Richmond Whigs, says: The James River never was lower than it is now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburg persons walk across on the rocks without wetting their feet.

The famous Matt Ward was shot a few days since at Helena, and the wound was pronounced mortal.

Mr. JOHN HALL, was arrested, last Monday, night and is now confined at Camp Culbertson awaiting his trial.

An Ambulance train arrived in this city, last week, with a number of wounded soldiers, and after discharging their loads they returned to Lexington. The train is composed of eighteen Ambulances.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, arrived with his whole command at Greenupburg, Ky., on last Friday.

Gen. Butler has ordered all persons, Male and Female, above the age of eighteen, to take the oath of allegiance, by October 11th, on pain of imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Mr. THOMAS PICKET was arrested, on last Sabbath, but has been released by giving \$500 bond.

A Mrs. Dobb made her appearance before the Drafting Commissioner of Polk county, Iowa, recently, with two small infants in her arms, and followed by fourteen other children of various ages and sizes. She and her children had come to plead for her husband's exemption from draft on account of physical disability. The commissioner hastily suggested that her large family was not very good evidence of disability, and declined to grant her request.

Plundering Gen. Taylor's Plantation. Walton's daily Montpelier Journal contains a letter from a soldier in the 8th Vermont, dated Camp Allemands, August 29th, in which he states that on the previous Thursday, the property of Gen. Richard Taylor, a son of old General Taylor, (by whom it was bequeathed to him,) was confiscated, the son being now in the rebel army. The slaves, 150 in number, were declared emancipated, while the plantation was plundered by the Union soldiers. According to the writer:

It is one of the most splendid plantations that I ever saw. There are on it seven hundred acres of sugar cane which must not ripen on the ground if the government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off, the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They brought out hundreds of bottles of wine, eggs, preserved figs and peaches, turkeys, chickens, and honey in any quantity.

I brought away a large camp kettle and frying pan that belonged to old General Taylor, and also many of his private papers. I have one letter of his own handwriting, and many from Secretary Marcy—some from General Scott, and some from the traitor Floyd. I brought to camp four bottles of claret wine, Lieut.—brought away half a barrel of the best syrup from the sugar house, and a large can of honey.

The camp kettle and pan I intend to send home. They are made of heavy tin, covered with copper. I think I will send home the private papers by mail if I do not let any one have them. The camp is loaded down with plunder—all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, swords, and some of General Taylor's old hats and coats, belts, swords—and in fact every old relic he had is worn about the camp.

You and every one may be thankful that you are out of reach of the plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods—large plantations entirely deserted—not being left except slaves too old to run away—all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing is respected.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Richmond Whig of September 30 contains the following:

In the rebel Senate, September 29, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States, that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such, is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier authorized to put to death every man caught upon our soil in arms against the government.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, said the resolution had not been drawn up without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an Executive one—to be regulated by circumstances; but it was proper that the legislative department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, said the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that, upon any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, said he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the black flag. If that flag had been raised at Massassas a year ago, the war would be over now.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, moved a pending resolution, with the resolutions submitted by him some time since relative to retaliation, &c., he referred to a select committee of three, and he made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.

Bonapart, on the 24th of September, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says:

"In entering upon my duties, which may involve an early day the defense of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on ardent patriotism, intelligence and unconquerable spirit of officers and men under my command. To sustain successfully, but to maintain our forts with credit to our country and our own honor, and avoid irredeemable disaster, it is essential that all should give implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

The Richmond Whig says the entire rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. Beyond a doubt our losses are less by one fourth than those of the enemy.

Latest from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—On Saturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner was expected but was not present.

At five or six in the afternoon the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all the infantry left for the South, only Scott's cavalry remaining. On Sunday at one P.M., the rebels cut one span of the bridge to the south of Frankfort, and soon thereafter Scott's cavalry departed.

The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State Printer.

Great numbers of rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great.

The enemy have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin Co. Our informant met the Federal pickets last night at Hardwickeville, pressing onward to Frankfort.

At Frankfort, Barstow & Gilson were arrested three times, because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods in their store. Keepers were fined \$25 per day for closing their stores. Macklin, the senior of the firm of Horn notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for large quantities of meat. John Watson & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linseys and cotton, lost a large stock. The rebels took away large quantities of edibles of various kinds, leaving provisions very scarce, and many of the necessities of life unattainable by the citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southeast of Bardstown, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Rousseau's division received orders to fill canteens, and be ready to march at a minute's notice.

Particulars of the Late Fight at Newtonia, Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., October 4.—From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the late fight at Newtonia, we learn the following particulars:

Colonel Solomon, on Monday, learning that there was a rebel force at Newtonia, thought to be 500 strong, sent about 600 troops, 175 of that number being Infantry and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major of the Ninth Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning, and found the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having a force estimated at 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best they could, the infantry fighting hand to hand for three-quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of town, Company H, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, about forty strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The Federal troops fell back three miles, followed by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of about thirty cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and, in turn, drove the rebels back into Newtonia. Considerable cannonading was kept up for some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments. About night our troops had

been worn out.

You and every one may be thankful that

you are out of reach of the plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods—large plantations entirely deserted—not being left except slaves too old to run away—all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing is respected.

Washington, October 3.—The Richmond Whig of September 30 contains the following:

In the rebel Senate, September 29, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States, that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such, is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier authorized to put to death every man caught upon our soil in arms against the government.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, said the resolution had not been drawn up without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an Executive one—to be regulated by circumstances; but it was proper that the legislative department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, said the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that, upon any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, said he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the black flag. If that flag had been raised at Massassas a year ago, the war would be over now.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, moved a pending resolution, with the resolutions submitted by him some time since relative to retaliation, &c., he referred to a select committee of three, and he made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.

Bonapart, on the 24th of September, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says:

"In entering upon my duties, which may involve an early day the defense of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on ardent patriotism, intelligence and unconquerable spirit of officers and men under my command. To sustain successfully, but to maintain our forts with credit to our country and our own honor, and avoid irredeemable disaster, it is essential that all should give implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

The Richmond Whig says the entire rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. Beyond a doubt our losses are less by one fourth than those of the enemy.

Latest from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—On Saturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner was expected but was not present.

At five or six in the afternoon the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all the infantry left for the South, only Scott's cavalry remaining. On Sunday at one P.M., the rebels cut one span of the bridge to the south of Frankfort, and soon thereafter Scott's cavalry departed.

The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State Printer.

Great numbers of rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great.

The enemy have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin Co. Our informant met the Federal pickets last night at Hardwickeville, pressing onward to Frankfort.

At Frankfort, Barstow & Gilson were arrested three times, because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods in their store. Keepers were fined \$25 per day for closing their stores. Macklin, the senior of the firm of Horn notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for large quantities of meat. John Watson & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linseys and cotton, lost a large stock.

Mercants may rely on getting their FANCY GOODS by the PIECE or PACKAGE, TEAR, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to or

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 22 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day from the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms CASH.

M. R. BURG

The Proclamation of President Lincoln  
on Emancipation.

[From the New York Express.]

The President has at last been bared by the radicals into doing what he repudiated in General Fremont, General Hunter, General Phelps, and others—that is, firing a paper proclamation at the rebellion. We do not know what liberty is allowed in free white men to discuss this proclamation freeing negroes—but we shall venture on the discussion of it as far as we think a white man's liberty will permit. Before we do this, however, we have to say, that it is not a matter to be regretted; that the President has at last done what the New England Abolitionists have so long been forcing him into doing—as, under that dictation it has to be done, &c., and as being done, we shall soon see whether or not, as they have predicted, it will end the war in sixty or ninety days by over-awing, affrighting and astounding the rebels.

In the first place, it strikes us, the President has no more constitutional power to issue such a proclamation than any other man. If he has any constitutional authority to free negroes he has a corresponding power to enslave them. The power exercised is an assumption, therefore, throughout, and hence is mere *brutalism*, the more, therefore, to be deplored as mere paper thunder, because it but excites, arouses and demoralizes the South, in banishing all hope and in compelling its subjects, *pro tem*, to the *de facto* Government over him, liberates him, *pro tem*, from the obligations of allegiance thereto, to the rightful Government, *de jure*. These are plain prepositions of the law of nations—but, nevertheless, the loyal citizen in the rebel States is confused and confounded with the rebel, and his property is to be taken from him, by mere proclamation—without judge or jury, or without giving him power to plead rebel force, constraint, &c., over him.

Nor does the President of the United States pay any more respect in this proclamation to the Constitution of the United States than he does to the law of nations. In lieu of restoring the Constitution he destroys, emphatically, that part of it which recognizes slaves as material for representation in the Congress of the United States, and that clause, or compact, which pledges the delivery up "on claim of fugitive slaves—as well as treaties, compacts, laws and judicial decisions, which through the statute books, and the law reports, and the whole history of the United States, from 1787 to 1860." The proclamation act is an act of revolution—the overthrow of principles, precedents, statutes, adjudications, almost innumerable. It is, in short, an appeal to the higher law, *over or under*, the Constitution of the United States, and if carried out, renders the restoration of the old Constitution and Union impossible.

The utterance of such a proclamation, under existing circumstances, so it seems to us, will add 300,000 rebel soldiers to the rebellion, and be on the instant worth 30,000 men to the rebel Bragg in Kentucky.

The President—so it seems to us once more—is, in the utterance of this proclamation, doing his best to divide the Northern States and to split them up into parties—as well as in prolonging the war indefinitely. Every body holds to a certain principle in his proclamation, that slave property is like all other rebel property, a fair property for confiscation or appropriation—and that a rebel's slave taken in war becomes as "free" as the rebel's "granary," or "armory"—or "forage," generally. It is, in short, an appeal to the higher law, *over or under*, the Constitution of the United States, and if carried out, renders the restoration of the old Constitution and Union impossible.

There are other politico-economical bearings and relations in this proclamation, of the highest importance to the white labor of the North, that afford material for bountiful discussions. No man in his sane mind can ever think of the enormous deportation of four millions of slaves—or, if its taxation on white labor were durable, of the inhumanities of such a forced emigration; or, if there were no forced inhumanities, of the sacking of the plantation States of the labor which can alone well cultivate them; or, of the enforcing upon white labor the cultivation of sugar, rice, in the rice swamps, and of cotton in tropical climates, all utterly nullified for white labor. The white man can not do field work in such States as Louisiana. It is death to him to try. But what else is to be the effect of this inconsiderate if not inhuman policy of expelling into foreign countries all the blacks of the Southern States? In short, the President proposes life *nowhere* to the African, except in Africa or Central America. This policy certainly will, if executed, preserve the power of the white race, and of white blood, in the free States, but is it a possible policy? Does he believe his own party will execute it? Have they manifested any real disposition so to do? Has he any security that they will "enact" any of his "recommendations"? And if they do not—and the bars of migration and immigration are broken down between the States—such bars as now keep the slaves in the slave States—what else can happen every where—than that which his Illinoisans apprehend—a wide, extensive immigration of these free blacks into the free States, to mix in with and to compete with the free white labor of the North? The human mind—so it seems to us—never conceived a policy so well fitted utterly to degrade and destroy white labor, and to reduce the white man to the level of the negro, as the whole of this proclamation scheme.

The President of the United States seems to have little conception of the enormous debt he proposes to add to the existing enormous debt, when in this proclamation he lays down his three propositions:

The one, to pay for slaves made free by the States. The other for the colonization of the free negroes generally. Another, for the compensation of slaves lost by loyal citizens in the rebel States.

Are we rich enough, with about a thousand millions of debt now impending over us, and of a million of men under pay in the field to increase that debt, to undertake what he promises? Are not such undertakings the dooming, we may say, the *damnation*, of the laboring class for one hundred years, to the service of the capital of this country, and of Europe, which must make us slaves thereto?

But there are other great considerations pending—these are the revolutions proposed in the political systems of the States, and of the labor of the country. If, as the President recommends, we deport 4,000,000 of slaves to Africa, or Central America, we entail upon the white labor of the North the debt and the tax-groaning serfs and labor slaves of Europe—but if we do not deport them we doom ourselves at home to an equality and fraternity with these slaves, and the white human mind shrinks from, with apprehension, if not with horror.

Four millions of slaves emancipated in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas or Texas must, if emancipated, have certain political rights. They must vote and govern, or be governed. If they are governed, the whites there will soon become their masters and re-enslave them. If they are not governed they will assume political powers, as in Jamaica, and Hayti, and soon govern here as there. In several of these States the blacks far outnumber the whites, and, as in Hayti and Jamaica, would soon vote the whites down and ride over them in the use of their political power. The blacks would thus soon govern such States as Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, and when they do govern they will forthwith send two black United States Senators to Washington, black members to the House of Representatives, black Judges of the State Courts, and white people of the North, if we continue in that Union, shall thus be compelled to share this black partnership with them. Are we ready for this? Will it pay for the taxation we are subduing to, and for the prodigious outflow of human life and human blood we are lavishing on the field of battle?

Another thing that startles us in this proclamation is the contrast of the positive act of emancipation, January 1, 1863, with the mere paper powerless promises of the President to recommend payment, colonization, &c. The President, by proclamation January 1, 1863, about 4,000,000 of slaves, but only promises to pay for a certain portion of them, provided, of course, an Abolition Senate and an Abolition House will pay therefore, a promise before such a Congress, the President must know, is not worth the paper it is printed on. Hence, the President must know, or ought to know, what an unhappy effect, as a mere matter of war policy, such a proclamation just now must necessarily have in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. Nevertheless, he hazards all this peril to his country but to please a few Abolitionists in New England, or New England Abolitionists scattered in the lake regions of the Northern States of the Union.

The President is pleased to say, in the as-

sumption of this extraordinary power of emancipation only by Executive order, and by his recommendation of payment for slaves, and payment for colonization, from the Federal Treasury.

"I do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be suspended or disturbed."

—when, in these three acts, he is not only going far beyond, very far beyond, his own "Chicago Platform"—aye, even trampling under foot his solemn pledges—but is also assuming powers not delegated to him by the Constitution of the United States—and refused him by all the laws of nations for the conduct of civilized war. He has no authority in Grotius, in Heindorf, Burlamaqui, Kent or Wheaton, under the laws of nations, for the taking of private property—if not from rebels, from citizens of the United States, who may be loyal at heart, but who are obliged to *serve* rebels—because he, Abraham Lincoln, fails to exercise the Executive power of the United States to protect them from the rebellion about. The duty of the Government to protect, to uphold, is just as much a duty as the duty of the subject or citizen to obey the Government. The Government which fails in its own duty of protection, and abandons its subjects, *pro tem*, to the *de facto* Government over him, liberates him, *pro tem*, from the obligations of allegiance thereto, to the rightful Government, *de jure*. These are plain prepositions of the law of nations—but, nevertheless, the loyal citizen in the rebel States is confused and confounded with the rebel, and his property is to be taken from him, by mere proclamation—without judge or jury, or without giving him power to plead rebel force, constraint, &c., over him.

Nor does the President of the United States pay any more respect in this proclamation to the Constitution of the United States than he does to the law of nations. In the West, Cincinnati has to be fortified to be safe, and Louisville is so unsafe that the rebels have, within twenty days, been almost in Washington, where the President sits in the White House, and even now, we are told from Washington, Washington is so unsafe that Sigel and Heintzelman's corps are indispensable in or about the forts for its preservation—while in the West, Cincinnati has to be fortified to be safe, and Louisville is so unsafe that the women and children have been warned to flee from it. In such a crisis to proclaim freedom for slaves in Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, or Arkansas, is about as absurd as when General Hunter, shivering on the coast of South Carolina, proclaimed the slaves free in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The whole world will laugh at the impotence of this mere paper thunder—the European world as well as the rebels, in their yet *untouched* States and strongholds.

The utterance of such a proclamation, under existing circumstances, so it seems to us, will add 300,000 rebel soldiers to the rebellion, and be on the instant worth 30,000 men to the rebel Bragg in Kentucky.

The President—so it seems to us once more—is, in the utterance of this proclamation, doing his best to divide the Northern States and to split them up into parties—as well as in prolonging the war indefinitely. Every body holds to a certain principle in his proclamation, that slave property is like all other rebel property, a fair property for confiscation or appropriation—and that a rebel's slave taken in war becomes as "free" as the rebel's "granary," or "armory"—or "forage," generally. It is, in short, an appeal to the higher law, *over or under*, the Constitution of the United States, and if carried out, renders the restoration of the old Constitution and Union impossible.

There are other politico-economical bearings and relations in this proclamation, of the highest importance to the white labor of the North, that afford material for bountiful discussions. No man in his sane mind can ever think of the enormous deportation of four millions of slaves—or, if its taxation on white labor were durable, of the inhumanities of such a forced emigration; or, if there were no forced inhumanities, of the sacking of the plantation States of the labor which can alone well cultivate them; or, of the enforcing upon white labor the cultivation of sugar, rice, in the rice swamps, and of cotton in tropical climates, all utterly nullified for white labor. The white man can not do field work in such States as Louisiana. It is death to him to try. But what else is to be the effect of this inconsiderate if not inhuman policy of expelling into foreign countries all the blacks of the Southern States? In short, the President proposes life *nowhere* to the African, except in Africa or Central America. This policy certainly will, if executed, preserve the power of the white race, and of white blood, in the free States, but is it a possible policy? Does he believe his own party will execute it? Have they manifested any real disposition so to do? Has he any security that they will "enact" any of his "recommendations"? And if they do not—and the bars of migration and immigration are broken down between the States—such bars as now keep the slaves in the slave States—what else can happen every where—than that which his Illinoisans apprehend—a wide, extensive immigration of these free blacks into the free States, to mix in with and to compete with the free white labor of the North? The human mind—so it seems to us—never conceived a policy so well fitted utterly to degrade and destroy white labor, and to reduce the white man to the level of the negro, as the whole of this proclamation scheme.

The President of the United States seems to have little conception of the enormous debt he proposes to add to the existing enormous debt, when in this proclamation he lays down his three propositions:

The one, to pay for slaves made free by the States. The other for the colonization of the free negroes generally. Another, for the compensation of slaves lost by loyal citizens in the rebel States.

Are we rich enough, with about a thousand millions of debt now impending over us, and of a million of men under pay in the field to increase that debt, to undertake what he promises? Are not such undertakings the dooming, we may say, the *damnation*, of the laboring class for one hundred years, to the service of the capital of this country, and of Europe, which must make us slaves thereto?

But there are other great considerations pending—these are the revolutions proposed in the political systems of the States, and of the labor of the country. If, as the President recommends, we deport 4,000,000 of slaves to Africa, or Central America, we entail upon the white labor of the North the debt and the tax-groaning serfs and labor slaves of Europe—but if we do not deport them we doom ourselves at home to an equality and fraternity with these slaves, and the white human mind shrinks from, with apprehension, if not with horror.

Four millions of slaves emancipated in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas or Texas must, if emancipated, have certain political rights. They must vote and govern, or be governed. If they are governed, the whites there will soon become their masters and re-enslave them. If they are not governed they will assume political powers, as in Jamaica, and Hayti, and soon govern here as there. In several of these States the blacks far outnumber the whites, and, as in Hayti and Jamaica, would soon vote the whites down and ride over them in the use of their political power. The blacks would thus soon govern such States as Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, and when they do govern they will forthwith send two black United States Senators to Washington, black members to the House of Representatives, black Judges of the State Courts, and white people of the North, if we continue in that Union, shall thus be compelled to share this black partnership with them. Are we ready for this? Will it pay for the taxation we are subduing to, and for the prodigious outflow of human life and human blood we are lavishing on the field of battle?

Another thing that startles us in this proclamation is the contrast of the positive act of emancipation, January 1, 1863, with the mere paper powerless promises of the President to recommend payment, colonization, &c. The President, by proclamation January 1, 1863, about 4,000,000 of slaves, but only promises to pay for a certain portion of them, provided, of course, an Abolition Senate and an Abolition House will pay therefore, a promise before such a Congress, the President must know, is not worth the paper it is printed on. Hence, the President must know, or ought to know, what an unhappy effect, as a mere matter of war policy, such a proclamation just now must necessarily have in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. Nevertheless, he hazards all this peril to his country but to please a few Abolitionists in New England, or New England Abolitionists scattered in the lake regions of the Northern States of the Union.

The President is pleased to say, in the as-

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President.  
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

## BULLETIN

### PRINTING

## ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,

## MAYSVILLE, KY.

## Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,  
BILL HEAD,  
CERTIFICATES,  
DRAY TICKETS,  
CIRCULARS,  
BLANKS, DEEDS,  
RECEIPTS,  
REGISTERS.

## SHOW CARDS!

AND

## BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS,  
CARDS,  
HEADINGS,  
NOTES,  
ENVELOPES,  
CONTRACTS.

## SHOW BILLS

FOR

## Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,  
HAND BILLS,  
INVITATIONS,  
BILLS OF FARE,  
POSTERS,  
LABELS, &c.,  
SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,  
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

## PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,  
MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS,  
CONSTITUTIONS,  
REPORTS,

BRIEFS, &c.

## PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment, Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

## Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

## LOW PRICES!

## THE ATTENTION

OF

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSER.

## HEALTH RESTORED!



## DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULE, SALTS RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISERATION, CONSTITUTION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., DIMINISHES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (which is the chief, etc., etc.) its effects are absolutely remarkable. No remedy has been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which excels prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follows its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue which is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box. Six boxes, \$3.50, or one box, \$1.00. For safety DRAUGISTS generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

P. S. LOCKE & CO.,  
General Agents. •  
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N.B.—The above is a facsimile of the label on each box.

N. Y.—NEW YORK

## Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH LONG-CONTINUED, VILENT, AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE RADICATION AND EXTERMINATION OF ALL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE AND SEMINAL ORGANS, OF WHATEVER NATURE.

The JOURNAL, MEDICAL REPOG, containing VALUABLE INFORMATION ON OPERATIONS AND THE NEW REMEDIES EMPLOYED AT THE INFIRMARY, AND THE NEW REMEDIES EMPLOYED AT THE INFIRMARY, FOR THE CURE OF THE VARIOUS DISEASES, SENT TO THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, AND THE PUBLIC, FREE OF CHARGE.